nan captain named Von Heffels, who was cted. She made the acquaintance of the of Caraman-Chimay at the resience of the then United States consul. She eccepted the prince's suit, the mother and daughter having a wager between them hat he would propose within two months the princess states in her interviews that spent 1,500,000 francs (\$306,000) in repairing the Prince of Caraman-Chimay's old amily chateau in Hainault. After six years of marriage, the princess states, only yearly income of 155,000 francs (\$31,000) re- Four Congresses in Which the United mained of her tortune.

The princess said to the newspaper men hat she would marry Jancesi Rigos, her Hungarian gypsy lover. She showed to the reporters on the upper part of her arm a atooed serpent surmounted with the name lancesi, and above it a letter "C," whole design being topped by a ducal Hundreds of people walt outside the hotel

where the pair are staying to see the runaway princess, and special police are needed to keep order. When she appears at the theater adorned with splendid diamonds and the gypsy Jancesi at her side the performers on the stage are entirely ignored, so much is the curiosity aroused.

The Porte Bulldozed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.-The Porte has granted the demand of the envoys of France and Italy that their dragomans be present at the trial of Mazhar Bev. The latter is charged with being responsible for the murder of Father Salvatore, an Italian was killed in the Convent of Jenidjekele, at Marash, in 1895, by Turkish troops commanded by Mazhar Bey. Italy demands the punishment of Mazhar Bey. and the Turkish government has promised to put him on trial. But the representatives of the powers suspect that this will be

nothing more than a farce. Some days ago, when it was proposed to include Mazhar Bey in the general amnesty, the French and Italian envoys requested their governof this possible miscarriage of justice, which Italy and France are resolved, at all hazards, shall not happen.

Ex-Minister Shelved.

PARIS. Dec. 29.-The chorus of radical denunciation of Paul Doumer, formerly minister of finance, who is accused of deserting the radical cause and of allowing the government to shelve him by appointgovernor of Indo-China, is not likely to be diminished by to-day's announcement that M. Doumer has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies instead of merely asking for leave of absence, as this signifies that he has no intention of returning to France for a long time. Rumor credits the government with an inten-tion to similarly shelve M. Bourgeois, the former premier, by appointing him governor of Algeria, with increased powers to be arranged by a special bill in the Chamber, the present governor being appointed embasador to London.

Couldn't Criticise Napoleon. PARIS, Dec. 30.-There is an exhibition at the Volney Club of one hundred realistic paintings of Napoleon's Russian campaign by Varestchagin, being a terribly vivid impressive lesson of the horrors of war. Varestchagin had prepared a catalogue passing severe judgment on Napoleon's enterprise, but the committee of the club prohibited the sale of the catalogue. Varestchagin became much irritated and he will close the exhibition a week earlier than he intended to.

Sacrificed Herself for the Pope. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- According to a Rome dispatch to the Daily News, the Voice Dela Verita, the Vatican organ, says that the Pope in a recent speech explained his longevity thus: A nun who had always health visited him two months ago saying that she had offered herself as a sacrifice to God in order to prolong the pontiff's life. God had signified His pproval and the nun had died while he imself still flourished.

The Philippine Islands War. MADRID, Dec. 29 .- Private advices received here from Manila, capital of the Philippine is ands, say that a conspiracy against the 'panish government has been discovered in the province of Bulucan. Many notables have been arrested and a quantity of arms have been seized. In an engagement between Spaniards and insur-

Gladstone's Birthday.

A French Crime.

cols. The perpetrators stole 6,000 francs. Nevertire Probably Destroyed.

has destroyed the town of Nevertire, N. S. W. It is feared that several persons have Fifteen Sailors Probably Drowned. BILGAS, Spain, Dec. 29.-The steamer

Carransaa, from Rotterdam, for this port. has been lost off Cape Ajo. Six members of the crew were saved, but fifteen are

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.-Famine is prevailing in the province of Kherson, It is estimated that 750,000 roubles will be required for the relief of the sufferers.

Peruvian frontier by a Bolivian force. to the Bundezrath a bill which is intended to restrict emigration from the agricultural

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Dr. Sehring, the discoverer of the anti-toxin for diphtheria, has married the daughter of nola, the director of the Charity Hos-

A new Servian Cabinet has been formed in which M. Simics is premier and minister convened. One delegate, Mr. Forsell, of of foreign affairs, M. Miskovich minister war, M. Vuica minister of finance and M. Georgevics minister of the interior. At Limerick yesterday Lord Dunraven presided at a meeting of all classes at which a resolution was adopted calling on the government to remedy the financial injustice done to Ireland by overtaxation. The Duke of Orleans has written a letter stating that, knowing that the French reiblic is engaged in diplomatic negotiations

of a delicate nature, he does not wish to excite internal difficulties, but places the seal of his family connections at the service of French interests abroad. The statements published in New York

f the possibility of the elevation of Arch-Corrigan to the cardinalate are pronounced by the Vatican authorities to be pure guess work and nothing will be known initely on the subject until the next consistory, which takes place at Easter.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. Cloudy Weather, and Possibly Occa-

sional Light Rains. Ferecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Dec. 30 .- Cloudy weather: possibly occa-

sional light raiss. General Conditions Yesterday.-High atmospheric pressure continued. The area of depression over British America is moving rapidly eastward. The temperature rose nearly everywhere except near Lake Superior, in Manitoba and from Montana northward, where it fell. Cloudy weather predominated, with local rain south of the Missouri valley, in the central Mississippi valley, the Ohio valley and near Lake Erie.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON. Dec. 29 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Generally cloudy: light local showers; light easterly to southerly Hallfax. The letter was referred to the ex-

Tuesday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 7 a. m. 30.47 39 83 South. Lt. rain. 0.03 7 p. m. 30.42 42 90 South. Cloudy. 0.02

Maximum temperature, 43; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Dec. 29: Departure from normal *10 Total departure since Dec. 1..... *48 -1.82 Total departure since Jan. 1..... *575 -3.05

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Omcial. Reward for Lynchers. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 29.-Governor Bradley has issued a proclamation offering \$250 for the arrest and conviction of each, any and all the Owensboro mob that brached the negro Holt.

MONETARY CONFERENCES

REVIEW OF EFFORTS TO SECURE INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

States Participated, and Which Bore Little Fruit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- In view of the fact that Senator Wolcott, chairman of the Republican senatorial caucus committee, which was charged with preparing a bill looking to the holding of another international monetary conference, has pre-

pared the draft of a measure which will be the basis of whatever action in that direction may be agreed upon, a sketch of former international monetary conferences The first of these bodies was that of 1867.

which convened at the invitation of the French government "to consider the question of uniformity of coinage and to seek for the basis of ulterior negotiations." It met in Paris in June. Eighteen of the principal countries of Europe and the United States were represented at it, this country by the Hon. Samuel Ruggles, of New York. The conference voted unanimously against the adoption by the countries represented of ments to send fleets to Alexandretta in view | the silver standard exclusively, and unanimously, except the Netherlands, in favor of the single gold standard. The gold standard would probably have been universally adopted by the great commercial nations, as it was, in the opinion of this conference, the correct standard, had it not been for the pressure afterwards brought to bear on the matter by the French government, which, for reasons of its own, desired to maintain a so-called double standard. It was also voted that the international coinage should consist of "types" with a common denominator for and that this fineness should be 900. By a vote of 13 to 2 the five-franc gold piece was favored as the common denominator. this common denominator should have legal circulation in the countries agreeing to the action of the conference and that it would be expedient to coin gold pieces of 25 francs for international circulation. The conference adjourned after a three weeks' session, its decision being referred to the various governments represented for diplomatic action. The question of reconvening the conference was left with the French government, and it was never reconvened. The second international monetary conference was convened by the United States in 1878, and met in Paris in August. The object of this conference was to adopt, if possible, a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative values be-

tween the two metals. Twelve countries were represented—the United States by Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut. Germany declined to send delegates to this conference. Mr. Groesbeck, for the United States, laid two propositions before the conference: First, that it was not to be desired that silver be exluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States; second, that the use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender may be safely adopted by equalizing them at a ratio fixed by international agreement. After discussion during seven sessions of the conference, which lasted two weeks, the collective answer of all the European delegates, except those of Italy, was presented by Leon Say, and was: First, that it was necessary to preserve in the world the monetary function of silver, as well as of gold, but that the choice of one or the other or of both, simultaneously should be governed by the special situation of each State or group of States; second, that the question of the restriction of the coin-

of the use of gold and silver as bimetallic

money according to a settled relative value

between those metals." Nineteen countries

were represented, the representatives of

the United States being William M. Evarts,

of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio;

Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, and S.

Dana Horton, the latter having been sec-

retary of the American delegation at the

conference of 1878 and admitted as a dele-

gate. There were thirteen sessions, at the

last of which Mr. Evarts, on behalf of

the delegates of France and the United

States and in the names of their respective

was stated: First, that the depression and

great fluctuations of the value of silver

relatively to gold are injurious to commerce

and to the general prosperity, and the es-

tablishment of a fixed ratio of value be-

tween them would produce the most impor-

tant benefits to the commerce of the world;

second, that a bimetallic convention en-

tered into between an important group of

states for the free coinage of both gold and

silver at a fixed ratio, and with full legal-

tender faculty, would cause and maintain

a stability in the relative value of the two

metals suitable to the interests and re-

quirements of commerce; third, that any

ratio now or lately in use by any commer-

cial nation if so adopted could be maintained, but the adoption of the ratio of 151/2 to 1 would accomplish the object with less

disturbance to existing monetary systems

than any other ratio; fourth, that a con-

vention which should include England,

France, Germany and the United States,

with the concurrence of other States which

this combination would assure, would be

out the commercial world the relation be-

tween the two metals that such conven-

tion should adopt. Nothing, however,

came of this declaration. The conference

was adjourned in April, 1882, but never re-

governments, read a declaration in which

gents, north of Manila, the latter are said to have lost 148 men. age of silver also should be left to the discretion of each State or group of States; third, that the differences of opinion that had appeared excluded the adoption of a LONDON, Dec. 29 .- The birthday of the common ratio between the two metals. Right Hon. William E. Gladstone was cele-The third international monetary conferbrated at Hawarden to-day. There was ence was called in January, 1881, by the the usual flood of telegrams and letters United States and France "to examine and from nome and abroad. The veteran statesadopt, for the purpose of submitting the man was enjoying excellent health. Mr. same to the governments represented, a Gladstone was born Dec. 29, 1809. plan and a system for the re-establishment

PARIS, Dec. 29 .- A shocking double murfer occurred of a vealthy widow, Madame Royerharat, and her servant, who were found strangled to death at Vitry-Le-Fran-

LONDON, Dec. 30.-A Melbourne dispatch to the Times says that a violent cyclone

Famine in Russia.

Cable Notes. The relations between Peru and Bolivia are strained, owing to an invasion of the Chancellor Von Hohenlohe will submit

districts of Germany.

Sweden, thought it was better at once to apsed, and that the resolutions of the European delegates at the conference of 1878, given above, should stand. The fourth international monetary conference was called by the United States, and met at Brussels on Nov. 22, 1892. Twenty countries were represented-the United resentative James B. McCreary, of Ken-Andrews and Edwin H. Terrell, the latter being the American minister to Belgium.

> following spring (that of 1893), but did not Whether conditions now are more favorable to an international agreement in regard to the use of silver than at either of ences were held is purely speculation. Senator Hoar, who has recently spent some the feeling is more favorable towards such an agreement than at any previous time. and representatives will no doubt agree in authorizing the holding of an international monetary conference, because,

> > at St. Louis declared in favor of so doing. American Historical Association. NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- The twelfth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was begun at Columbia College to-day. Members of the faculties of many Eastern colleges were present, and a number of papers were read. The secretary read a letter from the royal society of Canada requesting the association to send delegates to a meeting of the former so- | for the balance of the year. ciety, to be held at Halifax, from June 21 to 26, 1897. The meeting will celebrate the voyage of Cabot to North America in 1497 by the erection of a monument or the placing of a tablet in the province building.

if for no other reason, the platform adopted

ecutive committee. American Folklore Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-The opening sion of the eighth annual meeting of the weeks ago, found a verdict to-day that Ar-American Folklore Society was held to- buckle died from heart disease and "other day, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. probable unknown causes." Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia, vice president of the society, presided. The following officers were elected: President, Stewart Culin, University of Pennsylvania; first vice president, Prof. Henry Wood, of Johns Hopkins University; second vice president, Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia College, New York; permanent secretary, W. W. Newell, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, John H. Hinton, M. D., New York. A number of papers pertaining to folklore were

lomat were his two daughters-Miss Grace and Mrs. Chase Tracey. While descending a long mountain hill the horse became frightened at the coasters and ran away. After running quite a distance the sleigh was overturned and the three were hurled down an embankment. Assistance was soon at hand. Mr. Bigelow and daughters suffered only slight cuts and bruises. Mr. Bigelow is in his seventy-ninth year.

AMERICAN ECONOMISTS

Papers Read at the Second Session of the National Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.-The American Economic Association to-day discussed: "Is there a Distinct Agricultural Question?" The leader of the discussion was to have been Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, but being unavoidably absent he formulated a thesis on the general subject, and this was participated in by Prof. Scott, of Wisconsin University; Prof. Walker, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Dr. Lester F. Wood, of Washington, D. C., and others.

Prof. Roland P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, reported that a me morial asking for the establishment of a permanent census bureau had been presentto Congress. The memorial stated the census reports to be, in many respects, unsatisfactory to economists and statisticlans, owing to the lack of continuity in the work and to the haste with which the whole census machinery is put in motion. Prof. David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, read a paper on the use of credit instruments in retail trade. His estimate was that 60 per cent. of the total retail trade was done without the use of money, and at least 80 per cent. of the that the monetary circulation of the country was not so greatly enlarged by this extensive use of credit because much money a certain amount of money, lowers prices or keeps them from advancing. A general discussion followed, Mr. Thom-Sherman, of Brooklyn, criticising

Prof. Kinley's statistics and asserting that they would have a false influence in the political agitation of this country. Mr. Sherman showed that the absence of banking facilities compelled the people of the South and Southwest to carry about large amounts of currency. He hoped the proper method might be devised whereby relief could be had for the two great sections, so weight, in gold coins of identical fineness, that a new sectionalism would be avoided.

It was also voted that gold coins having | Sir Alex. Milne, Once Commander of | make a renewed attack on the north pole British North American Fleet. LONDON. Dec. 29.-Sir Alexander Milne, admiral of the fleet, who was once in com-

mand of the North American station, is Sir Alexander Milne was born in 1806, and while in command of the North American station he received the Prince of Wales at Halifax, on the occasion of the latter's visit to America. Sir Alexander was the only admiral on the North American station who had ever officially visited any ports of the United States since the war of 1812, when he arrived in New York in October, 1863, at the time of the civil war, and he was subsequently cordially received at

Washington. Col. William Norris. BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.-Colonel William Norris, ex-colonel commanding the signal corps of the Confederate army, died to-day of apoplexy at his residence near this city, aged seventy-seven. In the early days of the California gold fever he was judge advocate of the North Pacific squadron, United States navy.

Oldest Living Clown. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.-Lansing W. Bancker, who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living clown, except Dan Rice, died last night at the Philadelphia almshouse. He was about seventy-five

years old.

Harry G. Foraker.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- Harry G. Foraker, formerly managing editor of the Chicago Chronicle, died to-night of consumption. He had been ill for three months. Bertram Currie.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Bertram Currie, who was the English delegate to the Brussels monetary conference in 1892, is dead.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern

Association-New Officers. CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association was held to-day. The annual report of Secretary D. K. Clink showed that the death payments for the year amounted to \$169,400, and relief funds paid out to disabled members, \$1,600. The association has a membership of 2,387, a net loss of 109 during the year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William H. Gribben; secretary, D. K. Clink; directors, R. A. Scovel, J. J. McDonald, D. L. Murray, O. D. Tracey, William Young and Emanuel Buxbaum. Vice presidents were elected from twenty-three States.

Western Association. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The annual meeting of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association was held here to-day, with a 525 and the number of death assessments

NEXT YEAR'S BICYCLES. adequate to produce and maintain through- | Output Will Be Small on Account of Overproduction Last Year.

In the event of a more moderate estimate being made by the various factories, of what would be a proper quantity of cycles to construct for the coming year, the probacknowledge that bimetallism had col- abilities are with the experience gained by the sad results of overproduction this year, that wise counsels will prevail among the makers of standard high-grade wheels, and the extent of their production will be kept within the bounds of safety. It is doubtful if very much attention will be given to the markets yet to be created by undue ex-States by Senators William B. Allison, of penditures and unprofitable quotations in lowa, and John P. Jones, of Nevada; Rep- foreign countries; for it is becoming very well known that the productive capabilities tucky: Henry W. Cannon, E. Benjamin of British cycle makers are being largely extended, with the certainty of winning back the continental markets previously This conference was adjourned until the held by them, and which they lost this year only in consequence of an inability to supply their increasing demands. With a business revival such as seem possible, when our workmen will find in every direction a profitable employment for the periods when these monetary confer- their skill and ambition, our own market will undoubtedly prove an active one, especially for meritorious cycles that are time in Europe, expresses the opinion that | widely advertised; and will consequently provide a good conservative outlet for a conscientious production, untouched by the At all events, the Republican senators feverish anxiety of the record-breaking manufacturer, and beyond the realm of speculation, even that created by a difficulty in selecting agents of undoubted responsibility; for we venture to suggest that the hardware trade alone can largely supply the intelligent representatives needed in every town by this advanced industry.

Newfoundland Wants Reciprocity. ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Dec. 29.-An ice blockade on the whole northwestern coast of the island has begun, and steamers and vessels are returning here, it being impossible to reach the middle settlements. All navigation will be suspended The Newfoundland Legislature will at tempt to secure reciprocity with the United States when it meets in February. The

Cabinet is now discussing the question.

Cause of Arbuckle's Death. NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- The coroner's jury in the case of Frank P. Arbuckle, of Denver, Col., who was found dead in a vacant lot in the upper part of this city a few weeks ago, found a verdict to-day that Ar-

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa; Massachusetts, from London. Sailed: Havel, for Bremen; Civic, for Liverpool. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.-Arrived: Westland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

A Private Secretary Rewarded. John Bigelow Slightly Injured.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Governor New York In an exciting runaway this afternoon.

Beated in a sleigh with the venerable dip
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Governor Morton appointed Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary and a former New York in an exciting runaway this afternoon.

Beated in a sleigh with the venerable dip
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Governor Morton appointed Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary and a former New York the leveled his buckshot gun and pulled the trigger when the leveled his buckshot gun and pulled the trigger when the world.

He allimal was chewned the carbou meat, and became the world astroke of pathology and a stroke of pathology and a former New York the waspaper man, a member of the State was the rigger when the world.

He registered at Roe's Hotel, West Point to the world.

He registered at Roe's Hotel, West Point to the world.

He registered at Roe's Hotel, West Point to the world.

He registered to the adjustant, and Jim started for it. Then he stopped, with his mouth open.

Then he stopped, with his mouth open.

The beast had leaped to his feet and the stroke of pathology and pulled the trigger when the world.

He allimal was chewned at a stroke of pathology and is in a critical condition. He was the wild as troke of pathology and is in a critical condition. He was the wild as troke of pathology and is in a critical condition. He was the wild as troke of pathology and is in a critical condition.

He allimal was chewned at the wools in the State when the world.

He registered to the state was the right of the world.

He registered to the world.

He registered to the state was the right of the world.

He registered to the world.

He registered to the state was the right of the world.

He registered to the world.

He registered to the world.

He the wool is not pathology and is in a critical condition.

He the wool is pathology and the world.

He registered to the world.

He registered to the world.

He registered to the world as the

NANSEN NOW PLANNING A VOYAGE TO THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

Some of the Exciting Adventures the Explorer Had in the Great Ice Fields of the North.

New York Herald. Dr. Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer. who has recently returned from the threeyear trip which took him nearer the north pole than any previous explorer, has been interviewed at his home, in Lysaker, Norway, by J. Arthur Bain, and many interesting facts will be found in the following extracts from the Strand Magazine. Mr. Bain, who was personally acquainted with the explorer, having met him previous to his departure, was warmly received. He is now engaged in writing the story of his trip, but nevertheless talked

freely of it. "I have little hesitation," says Mr. Bain, "in expressing the opinion that the doctor will undoubtedly make another attempt to reach the north pole. There is a weird attraction in these Arctic regions; there is a splendor in the heavens and a magnetic mystery which hovers over a large portion of these unexplored seas and lands. There can be no doubt that the powerful fascinaentire business of the country. He said tion has taken a firm hold of the adventurous spirit of Dr. Nansen, and over those who have once entered the Arctic world. was so held in reserve in the banks. Credit | No fear of suffering is sufficient to subbased upon such a reserve, by setting free | due the desire to solve the great problem. The only cure for the Arctic fever is the discovery of the north pole, and it is my opinion that Dr. Nansen will either solve the problem or perish in the attempt." "'What will become of the Fram?' I

> asked the doctor. "'She will probably be kept at Horten. I may require her again soon, and cannot possibly have a better ship for Arctic or Antartic work.' "'Will you again attempt to reach the north pole?" I queried.

yet, ne repned; 'I think so. But perhaps I shall endeavor to discover the south vole first, and then on my return from Antartic regions. I must, however, finish my work in connection with records of my recent expedition before making definite plans for another voyage.

AN ARCTIC ROMANCE. Here is a pleasant bit of Arctic romance: 'Dr. Blessing was the only unmarried member of the crew, and a romantic incident connected with him is not without interest. Dr. Blessing had been engaged to a fair Norwegian maiden before he became a member of Dr. Nansen's party. After his departure the young lady naturally became very anxious to communicate with her future husband, but, although love laughs at locks and bolts, it is not easy for Cupid to send his messages to the ice-bound regions of the North, and for a time even feminine resource was unequal to the task of dispatching a letter to Dr. Blessing, somewhere near the

"One day, however, the lady read of M. Andree's proposition for a balloon voyage to the pole and she approached him with a request that he would take a love missive, in the hope that it would reach the object of her choice. "Though every ounce of additional weight

north pole.

was a serious matter, gallantry prevented M. Andree from refusing the request of the young girl, and he took charge of the letter, in the full belief that he would meet the Fram and be able to deliver the note to Dr. Blessing. When, finally, the projected balloon voyage had to be given up in conquence of the failure of favorable southerly winds. M. Andree handed the letter to the captain of a whaling vessel that was going northward, on the off chance that it might fall in with the Fram. "Singularly enough, the vessel did en-

counter the Fram, with Dr. Blessing on board; the letter was delivered, and thus, some time before reaching the Norwegian coast, the young doctor saw the handwriting of his fiancee and read her written protestations of love. "In what did your scientific work con

"That requires a little consideration, said the doctor; then, after a pause-"It consisted of exact observations, and my expedition will be chiefly a gain to meteorology and oceanography. We had to take the magnetic and meteorological observations on sea and land, when we found any land, We had to observe the temperature of the ocean at all depths and seasons of the year, to sound, trawl and dredge, and to study the character and distribution of marine organism

"It is a popular fallacy," continues Bain, that Dr. Nansen started out solely to reach the north pole. If this had been so, no doubt the criticisms of those who say that the voyage was a failure would be justified. But this view is inaccurate and unjust to Nansen. What he went out to do was to explore the Arctic basin and, if possible, to settle certain problems con-

nected with it. NANSEN'S PREDICTIONS. "Before leaving Norway, in 1893, Dr. Nansen made three predictions regarding his venture. The first was that 1896 would large number of members in attendance. probably be the first year in which it would The report of the financial committee | be heard of. The second was that, if the showed that the balance on hand to date | Fram were deserted the party would come is \$59.429 and no liabilities. The amount home by Franz Josef Land and Nova other. They had beans, squashes, pump- loos, and as a grown woman married John line of the state o Zembla. The third was that if they stuck twenty-two. The operating expenses were to the ship she would, by the aid of the \$4.965. The reserve fund amounts to \$52,- drift, bring them out between Spitzbergen and East Greenland. This is precisely what has happened. Dr. Nansen has vindicated his theory of the polar drift and discomfited those who maintained that in trusting to what they styled 'supposed currents he was throwing away the lives of himself and his party.

"There was no line of retreat, no going back and covering the same ground twice, as has been the case in nearly every previous Arctic voyage. The effect of this consave time, and the value of this will be ap-

parent when Dr. Nansen's record is fully "I cannot conceive a more daring act of courage than that of Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen in leaving the Fram, with the certainty of remaining in the inhospitable regions for a year, perhaps two. and of never regaining the ship. They had no winter clothing, and provisions only for a hundred days. Yet they departed cheerfully, laden with an exhaustless stock of hope and charged with loving messages to wives and to friends if those on board the Fram should perish in the far north. "Day after day, month after month passed, and still they toiled on. The little stock of food was almost exhausted and the dogs were starving. And here a touching trait of Dr. Nansen's character shows itself. He dared not expend a cartridge in shooting one of the poor beasts to make food for the other dogs, and sometimes for his companion and himself, and as he could not bring himself to kill his own faithful to six rows have been grown on one stalk, dumb followers in cold blood, he killed Johansen's sledge dogs while Johansen killed his. In this manner they struggled on until the dogs were all slaughtered.

"Fortunately, open water was reached soon after the dogs had been slaughtered, and thereafter bears, seals, walrus, and at times Arctic birds were found and furnished food until Dr. Nansen and his colleagues met Mr. Jackson, who placed the steamer Windward at their disposal to proceed direct to Norway.'

A FIGHT WITH A LYNX. Jim Berry Has a Desperate Struggle

with a Savage Bobcat.

Shooting and Fishing.

The ugliest-appearing animal that ever walked a log, killed a rabbit or fought a trap is the lynx, which is just as ugly as it looks ten months in the year and somewhat uglier during the other two. Not only will the lynx fight anything that walks the woods, but it will also tackle a visitor from the clearings, be he man or dog or halfgrown calf, if the occasion offers Jim Berry was hunting up in Maine about forty miles north of Greenville, when he and his friend suddenly came upon the carcass of a caribou which a bear was eating. The bear made itself scarce, much to Jim's regret, as he wanted to kill the bear. Without saying anything to his friend he left camp the next day and started for the carcass of the caribou, feeling certain that the bear would return. He waited and watched until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he began to think of returning to the camp. A soft footfall back in the woods, the crafty step of some wild animal, just then sounded in his ears. Pretty soon the animal was chewing the caribou meat,

jumped sideways, with his back up. Jim knew the yell and he also recognized the humped back. It was a wounded lynx, spoiling for a fight. Not having time to level his gun to shoot, the man clubbed it, and the blow stunned the cat a little, but the beast got in a rake on the man's leg and tore his trousers and hide, too. Another frantic sweep of the gun barrel laid the beast flat, and then a revolver bullet killed the animal. The buckshot had torn the top of the lynx's head-enough to make it angry.

REFUSED TO PROSECUTE. Mrs. J. A. Burden Declined to Complain Against a Highwayman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- Mrs. James Abercrombe Burden was knocked down and robbed by a highwayman at Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street this afternoon. Mrs. Burden was walking along Fifth avenue, when the robber jumped at her, put a knife to her throat and demanded that she give up her money and jewelry. She refused and the assault and robbery followed. The thief threw away his knife and, with Mrs. Burden's pocketbook in his hand, ran down the street, pursued by a policeman, whom Mrs. Burden's screams had summoned. The highwayman was captured and the purse, which contained a check for \$60, restored to Mrs. Burden, had not been hurt. The thief, who gave his name as Charles Denisch, nineteen years old, said that he had been driven from home by a cruel stepmother and was impelled to crime by hunger. In the Police Court Mrs. Burden refused to make a complaint against Denisch and gave her name as Mary Smith. A policeman remonstrated, saying that it was her duty to prosecute so bold a robber. Several other policemen also counseled her to remain, but she left the courtroom and was soon lost to sight. But the patrolman who had caught the thief was not going to let the credit get away from him in that style. He assured Magistrate Wentworth that he knew Mrs. Burden well; that her nusband was a millionaire who lived at the southeast corner of Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue, and was a brother of 1. Townsend Burden, who was robbed of fam-

Burden at her house. Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden is well known in the smartest set of New York. She was Miss May Irvin. Her husband is a member of the Union League, Metrepolworks, of Troy. The recent marriage of their son, J. A. Burden, jr., and Miss Adele Vanderbilt Sloan was an imposing affair.

ily jewels worth \$60,000 a few months ago.

subpoena was issued and served on Mrs.

WILD INDIAN CORN.

A Report that the Parent Plant Has Been Discovered at Last.

Garden and Forest. Many years ago researches were made to establish the fact that maize belonged exclusively to this country, and was of American origin. It was believed in 1837 that the plant in its wild state was extinct and thus one of the strongest arguments Africa to show that the plant existed prior to the voyages of Columbus, in 1492, or Pizarro, in 1498.

and we have now reason to believe that the Indians and Incas made use of the grain many years before these visitors arrived. We have corn that has been preserved for several hundred years, and it may have been grown over 1,000 years ago. In a dry state this grain appears to be indestructible, and I have in my possession some Peruvian corn that is certainly several hundred years old; it is dry and friable, is of a red color and yields a white meal. It was buried with a so-called mummy prior to the year 1555, and how long before history does not tell. Peruvian corn was in small ears, from three to six inches long, and bore grains pointed on the top, not in rows, but somewhat imbricated. It was evidently far removed from the wild stock. Primitive corn, or wild corn, which has been found in several different regions of this continent, naturally reproducing itself, has a character of growth that fits it for long preservation in a mild climate, although, if planted and cultivated a few years, all the characteristics of wildness gradually disappear. The cobs of wild maize are thin and hard, covered with lines of mushroom-shaped elevations, each having a wire-like pedicel growing from the top, attached to a glume inclosing a small pointed grain, or a flat grain smaller than any popcorn. These kernel husks overlap each other toward the point of the ear, like the shingles on the roof of a house. The imbrications are largest and longest at the butt of the ear, and gradually become less pronounced as they advance in

distinct rows to the point. The individual glumes are from an inch to two inches long, and are much longer than this where the grains are not fertilized. particularly if the entire ear is of this character, as is proved by a specimen in my collection. Over these imbrications is the outside husk as we have it in all cultivated corns. Of course, the barn and the corn crib soon make winter protection by the glumes .unnecessary.

Originally there may have been but one variety of corn, and it was attached to a mild climate; but judging from analogy and the effects of cultivation, we are of the opinion that there were subvarieties, and in them the grains were of a different color and the glumes striped. The Incas and Indians had different varieties of corn, and grew ears of several colors, some uniform and others mixed, but their cobs were thin and sometimes the ears quite short. Six varieties of the wild corn found growing in infrequented localities have been described, five of which I have seen, and several of which have been grown. All have pedicels attached to the glumes, and the glumes imbricated.

The word corn, in many languages, simply means grain. Indian corn is Indian grain distinctively, as the Indians had no saved Captain John Smith from death in ter." He was known to the government kins, gourds and melons, but wheat, rye oats and barley belonged to the old world, and had to be imported. The Indians grew corn over a wide range of country, and wherever the climate was adapted to it. Cultivation has done wonders with this grain both in its form and color, so that now we have, perhaps, a hundred varieties. The plant varies from a foot and a half to fifteen inches in height and ears from two inches to sixteen inches in length. We find in modern Indian growths ears that are of a uniform gamboge yellow, white, black, blue and red, besides mixed colors. We have also several varieties of popcorn, sustant forward movement was obviously to gar corn and field corn. Most of the corn grown by Indians is in small rounded grains, except that of the cliff dwellers, who appear to have been in a measure an agricultural people. Their cobs were thin

and their grain in rows, but the individual grains were larger and square ended. Indented corn seems also to have been known among them. Every people must have a drink, and if the process of distillation is unknown they resort to fermentation. Primitive American races made a drink out of corn, analogous to beer, by fermenatation of the ear in its green state or after it had dried. This was intoxicating to a certain extent, but, fortunately, much less so than the modern distillate from the same grain. The drinking mugs of the cliff dwellers bear testimony to their having had this habit. Great improvements have been made by the white race in growing this cereal, and one of the chief of these is in the diameter of the cob, which has been made to hold as high as twenty-four rows. From four and ears produced of very remarkable length. Sugar corn was introduced in 1779, and now it and pop corn have entered into the race, and larger varieties are being produced. The commercial variety known as "turkey corn" is not a maize, and does

Turkey corn is about eight feet high, and bears a small, rounded grain, which is either white or pinkish; in the East it is known by the name of Dura. The Turks and Egyptians grow Indian corn, it is true, but it was originally obtained from America. Turkey corn and maize have often been confounded by botanical writers. "Ble de Turquie" is a distinctive grain. Indian corn in its wild state has been found in Arizona, southern Texas, the valley of Mexico and Central America. Rocky mountain corn I have known a long period of time; it has very small ears. Corn has been found growing wild in the valley of Mexico, and one of the professors in the University of Mexico has been experimenting with it, and has the engraving of a plant which grew about five feet high. Wild corn has also been grown at the Landreths', near Bristol, to whom it was sent from Arizona. The last I have seen was found by Dr. Williams, of Houston, Tex., when on a hunting expedition in the southern part of that State. It is a white flint of fair size, and fifteen stalks have only produced four ears, which grow on two of the stalks. The plant is a very vigorous grower, but it is not productive, and eight stalks grown in Texas did not produce a single ear.

not bear its grain on an ear, but on the

top, in the tassel, as the broom corn does,

David Harpster Seriously III. UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 29.-Word omes from Harpster, south of here, that David Harpster, known far and wide as

HYMENEAL CANDIDATES

THE PAMUNKEY INDIANS SEEK AL-LIANCES WITH OTHER TRIBES.

The Purpose Being to Perpetuate the Race-Only 145 Members Now Bear the Honorable Name.

Baltimore American. An entire nation in search of eligible wives and husbands by the wholesale is a spectacle of rare occurrence in these modern times, but that spectacle is just now presented by the interesting tribe of Pamunkey Indians, who live only twentyone miles east of Richmond, over in King William County. It is true that the tribe is not a very populous one, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up in quality. For the Pamunkeys are indeed literally the "first families of the old dominion"real "F. F. V.'s"-being actual lineal descendants of the true and original aborigines of the American continent. They are the undoubted offspring of the old Powhatans of the days of Captain John Smith and of Pocahontas, still dwelling upon a part of their old hunting grounds, and representing all that is left of the once powerful native confederacy that gave the early Virginia colonists so much trouble until expelled from the Jamestownregion in the year 1644. Their progenitors possessed the land when Captain Newport, in 1607, founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America.

Consequently, the present Pamunkeys are the veritable "blue bloods" among all the Indians surviving to-day, and they form the largest remnant of the old Algonquin stock now to be found on the Atlantic coast. Only a few trifling offshoots and some few uncertain and feeble strains of blood remain of the other Powhatan tribes. The Pamunkeys alone have itan and Riding Clubs. He is a partner of withstood intact the encroachments of I. Townsend Burden in the Burden iron civilization for nearly 300 years. And their preservation is all the more noteworthy from the fact that they live by themselves in their peculiar way in such close vicinity to the busy marts and "effete civilization" of the East. Although their manners are now modified, their language lost and their prestige vanished, they still illustrate in themselves the law of the survival of the fittest. The bare fact of their existence is unknown even in many parts of Virginia, and almost wholly unknown else-

SEEK MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES. Unfortunately, the very antiquity of the Pamunkeys, the exclusiveness of their race, and the extreme blueness of their to prove it indigenous was lost. No evidence could be found in Europe, Asia or blood, unmixed through centuries with any other infusion, gravely imperil their future, so that the tribe is now in danger Both of these navigators saw it growing, of dying out, and is urgently in need of a matrimonial alliance with some outside stock to preserve the root. The detrimental effects of contined intermarriage among themselves have been alarming, but, inasmuch as they scorn a vulgar union with their white as well as their colored neighbors, they are in a sore dilemma as to what steps they should take to restore their blood and save themselves from extinction.

Under this stress of necessity the head men of the Pamunkeys have for three years back been considering plans for forming matrimonial alliance with some more vigorous Indian tribe, notably with the eastern band of Cherokees in the adjacent States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. They opened negotiations with the latter a year ago to procure brides for their unmarried sons and husbands for their unmarried daughters. The male Pamunkeys have been made to understand that the eastern Cherokee girls are exceptionally pretty modest and sensible, and the female Pa munkeys believe the eastern Cherokee braves to be handsome, loyal and industrious, from general hearsay, and calculated to make safe husbands. But for some reason the negotiations have not progressed satisfactorily, and up to date there has been no substantial outcome. Correspondence on the subject has been conducted with the chiefs of the eastern Cherokees, and repeated conferences have been held with various Indian philanthropists, and with the United States commissioner of Indian affairs at the government bureau in Washington, while many strong inducements have been held out to any eligible tribe to make the desired arrangement and promptly send on a select sample consignment of "likely" girls and youths. But so far no definite success has been attained. What worthy tribe will now step forward and come to the relief of the despairing Pamunkeys? Of course it need hardly be said that only a firstgrade tribe will answer the requirements, for, as explained above, the Pamunkeys es-

teem themselves a particularly giltedge THEIR ANCIENT LINEAGE. Naturally they are proud of their lineage, and of the prominent place occupied by their illustrious ancestors in history and literature. King Opechancanough, the successor of Powhatan, the leader of the great massacre of the whites in 1662, is their titular hero. Next to him they revere the memory of Powhatan and his illstarred daughter, Pocahontas, who, as a girl, Rolfe, the English planter, in 1613. They maintain among themselves a curious kind of native aristocracy and assume a high superiority over their surrounding Virginia neighbors, even as their old Pamunkey forbears deemed themselves the leading factors among all the allied Powhatan tribes. If put to the test, they might reluctantly acknowledge the best whites as perhaps their equals, but they amcount the

blacks as infinitely beneath themselves in the social scale. The Pamunkey tribe live in a queer settlement called Indian Town, situated about a mile east of the historic "White House," where George Washington wedded the beautiful Widow Custis. Their reservation, comprising eight hundred acres, ceded to the tribe by the ancient colonial assembly of Virginia, is an odd-shaped neck of land, almost entirely surrounded by one of the serpentine curves of the Pamunkey iver, tributary to the York river and not far from the junction of the two. It is on the line of the York river division of the Richmond & Danvine Railroad. The place is connected with the mainland by a single narrow sandspit, and the isolation and protection afforded by this peculiar situation doubtless saved these Indians from destruction. About one-third of the reservation is good farming land, and the remainder consists of woods and low swamps, well stocked with deer, raccoon, otter, muskrats, mink, reed birds, wild geese, ducks and turkeys. There are now only ninety Pamunkeys actually present on the reservation proper, and thirty-five more residing on another small reservation twelve miles northward on the Mattapony river, besides twenty others employed during the summer as boatmen on steamers plying the Virginia rivers, making a total of 145 Pamunkeys now living. In appearance they are distinguished by the usual copper-colored skin, straight, coarse hair and dark eyes. They are not particularly strong or robust, and their average longevity is less than that of their white and colored neighbors. There are few members of the tribe who are not closely related by consanguinity to every other person on the reservation, and this accounts for their waning vitality, to remedy which they are now exerting themselves. Most of the adult Pamunkeys can read and write and are reasonably well informed. They are temperate, moral and Ill-feeling between them and peaceable. their neighbors is almost unknown. Their houses are comfortable and well kept and most of them are weatherboarded

port of the whole tribe. How Grant Became U. S. Hamlin Garland, in McClure's Magazine for January.

rule they are but a story and a half high,

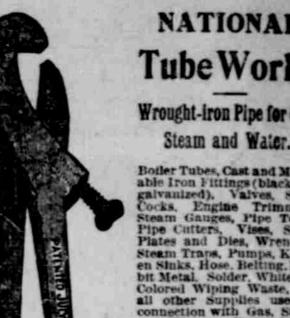
embracing from two to four rooms. Their

church building, where Baptist services are

held every Sabbath, is a creditable struc-

ture. The church receives the hearty sup-

Up to the start for West Point, Grant had been Hiram Ulysses or H. Ulysses Grant. The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local "genius," was the man to make it. He did so, and, to finish it off, he traced on the cover, in big brass tacks, the initials H. U. G. James Marshall, Ulysses's cousin, went to help him at the big glaring letters. "I won't have that so," he said. "It spells 'hug;' the boys would plague me about it." And he thereupon shifted his middle name, and became



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HARE Programme: A Pair of And the Garrick The-Spectacles, preceded by ater Co., of London, (England. Six Persons. ~~~~~~

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ENGLISH'S-To-Morrow, 3 Nights . RHEA . THURS., FRI. and SAT. NIGHTS-

NELL GWYNNE NEW YEAR'S and SAT. MATS-Josephine, Empress of the French POPULAR PRICES-Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25c1 \$1. New Year's matinee same as night. Saturday matinee-Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seatt

DOES NOT ADVERTISE

THIS THEATRE

PARK-TO-DAY-S P. M. THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY With its Indians, scouts, cowboys, grizzly bears, Prices-10c, 20c, 30c. New Year's matinee same

To-morrow-"The Cotton Spinner."

IN THE INDIANAPOLISNEWS Matinee at 2. To-Night at 8.

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RETURN ENGAGEMENT ORIENTAL AMERICA Presenting a New Programme. Seats on sale Andrews, the tailor. Box-office

Thursday-Fat Woman's Burlesque Company now at Lyceum Theater, Chicago, Eden Musee==Daily 11 15 m.

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ondon, New York, World's Fair and Boston. Ladies and children can at all times visit the maze without escort and with perfect security. THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVERTISE

IN THE INDIANAPOLISNEWS Washington, however, was U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: The Hon Thomas Hamer received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of the term, and being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and inferring that his mid-dle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses

faced the adjutant. He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent o the secretary of war. "Very well." he said: "I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not mat-

thereafter as U. S. Grant. UNDER WATER EIGHTEEN HOURS. Possibilities in Favor of Submarine Boats Are Looking Up. Scientific American.

An Italian inventor named Corzetto, has constructed an apparatus which he calls a "methydric sphere," and by means of which he professes to be able to descend to any depth in the sea. In his experiment Spezzia he stored some two thousand cubic feet of compressed air in his ap-paratus, which he entered with two friends, and which was then lowered to a depth of some thirty feet. As after an expiration of nine hours the "sphere" had not yet been seen to reascend to the surface, & message was sent to the admiral in com-mand of the Naval Department, who at once sent a diver to the spot. The "sphere" was found still restirg on the sea bottom, but the diver heard nothing in answer to his knocks. Some barges having been brought to the spot by a tug. the "sphere" was hauled up with ropes, and as soon as it emerged its door was opened, and the inventor appeared with a livid face and half asphyxiated. His two companions were unconscious, but were quickly resuscitated. They had remained eighteen hours under water. The inventor explains that so far all his experiments were successful, but on this occasion when he intended to return to the surface the air pressure at his command proved insufficient to expel the water ballast, of about two tons weight, which had so far kept his appliance submerged, and hence they had to remain where they were until rescued. At any rate, three persons were enabled to remain under water for eighteen hours, and this experiment may not be without significance as regards the much-discussed problem of submarine navigation.

Chicago Record. "When two women quarrel I can always tell which is to blame. "How do you do it?" "I know that the one who seems most amiable has been the aggressor.'

Paving Material.

Philadelphia Press. As the suburban sections of Hades are still unpaved, this season's crop of New Year's resolutions will go far toward com-

pleting the improvement. Not Proved by the Returns.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There are 6,286 school teachers in Arkansas, but you wouldn't think so from looking at the election returns.

Chicago Tribune. Burning General Weyler in effigy is a sinful and wanton waste of rags that are needed at the paper mills. There is now no doubt that Arthur Swee-

night in Louisa Shore's Roanake-street resort, will recover. He is improving rapidly at the City Hospital. If pie crust is desired to be brown when baked it should be brushed over with sweet

A Sinful Waste.

nie, the man who was stabbed Saturday